CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Notice dated 31st August 1927.

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Chiknayakanhalli Town Municipal area, that the Municipal Council desire to bring into force the following bye-laws framed under Section 48 P (1) N. W. C. III *c* and *k* of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, in the Municipality.

Any inhabitant of the Municipal area objecting to the following bye-laws relating to the public health and octroi framed under the above section, may within one month from the date of this notice, send his objections or suggestions, if any, in writing to the Municipal Office, Chiknayakanhalli.

I. SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY SECTION, 48 (1) (N).

(1) No dust, dung, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen or stable refuse or filth of any kind or any animal matter or any broken glass or earthenware or other rubbish or any other thing that is or that may be a nuisance shall be deposited in any street or drain except in municipal dust-bins where provided and in private lands for short periods.

(2) Tiles, garden sweepings, branches of trees, thatch grass, and firewood shall not be deposited in public streets or drains.

(3) Sullage and urine, etc., shall not be discharged into the roadside gutters, streets or open places.

(2) Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(5) No person shall dry bratties or cowdung cakes on the external walls of houses or yards or compound walls and anyone infringing this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding Rs. 10.

(6) Any person easing himself or allowing any member of his family to ease either in the vicinity of or in the public streets, lanes and drains shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first, one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

(7) All persons holding houses or lands shall destroy lantana or prickly-pear where at present existing. The growth of lantana, prickly-pear and milk hedge in the vicinity of houses for the purpose of hedge is prohibited and if in special cases lantana and milk hedge are permitted to be used for the purpose of hedge. They shall always be kept trimmed and shall not exceed the height of four feet from the ground. Any infringement of the above bye-laws will render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(8) All persons owning houses or lands within the Municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and above their premises, free from obstruction and to remove all the evident causes of Malaria.

(9) All persons who after due notice have been given by the President or Vice-President, fail to comply with the provisions of this by-law, shall on conviction before a Magistrate subject themselves to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(10) (*a*) The owner or caretaker of any cattle or animal should not keep or allow them to be kept in or upon any building or land in such a way as to cause a nuisance and should not cause or suffer them to be tethered or strayed above by any member of his family or in any public street or place so as to be a nuisance.

(10) (*b*) The owner or caretaker should not keep any urine to be a nuisance.

(11) Any infringement of the above bye-laws will render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each subsequent repetition.

(12) Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food or drink in the Municipal area persons violating this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one rupee for the first time and a like sum for each succeeding offence.

II. SECTION 48 (i) (*w*).

Other matters relating to Municipal Administration.

1. Any owner of a piece of vacant land who fails to enclose the same with a compounded wall or fence of such material as the President may approve of and keep it clean within one month after a notice has been served on him shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

2. Any person who vends or hawks meat of any kind or fish in the streets or shops so as to be a nuisance shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

3. Whoever chops firewood on any public street or road so as to damage the street or road or so as to cause danger or inconvenience to the public, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 10.

4. (*a*) No person shall allow any cart or vehicles with or without animals to stand on the public street or road for more than the time required to unload the contents thereof, so as to cause obstruction or inconvenience to the public traffic. Any violation of the above bye-law will render the offender, on conviction before a Magistrate, liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(*b*) Whoever allows cows, bullocks, asses, goats, ponies and pigs, etc., astray in public roads without having a perfect control over them is liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for each of the first and subsequent offences in addition to the animals being impounded.

5. All carts and conveyances shall be compelled to keep to their left side of the road to enable carriages to meet and pass on the right side. Any one who infringes the bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

6. All vehicles of any description should have lighted lamps between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. Any infringement of this bye-law will render the owner as well as the driver liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

7. Whoever rides any bicycle or motor-bicycle or drives motor car or bus on the public road without easily controlable brakes and bell or horn and with a speed more than seven miles an hour shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

III. SECTION 48 (i) (*b*) (iii).

Dangerous and offensive trades.

1. These bye-laws are named "The dangerous and offensive trade bye-laws."
2. In these bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :—
   (*a*) Dangerous trade means the business of storing for sale.
      (i) Hay, straw or any dried fodder for cattle,
      (ii) Gun powder, blasting powder, fireworks, including patakies, etc.
      (iii) Kerosene oil more than 50 tins and petrol 6 drums or 24 gallons.
   (*b*) Offensive trade means the business of :—
      (i) Storing hides, horns and skins.
      (ii) Making or manufacturing brick.
      (iii) Making or manufacturing tiles, pottery or other earthenware or lime.
      (iv) Using any places as cart-stand.
      (v) Using any place as smithy.
      (vi) Stone quarrying.
      (vii) Salting, curing or storing fish.
   (*c*) Manager means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous, or offensive trade is carried on whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.

3. The Manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trades as defined in clause 2 above shall not use it as such without obtaining as license from the President therefor. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the Official year during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for aforesaid, the period of its currency shall whether, the application shall eventually be granted or refused, be deemed to include interval during which the application was pending disposal.

4. The fees leviable on licenses to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows :—
   (*a*) Dangerous trades for each class of business (Rs. 10 per annum) maximum (note):
   (*b*) Offensive trades, for each class of business (Rs. 15 per annum) maximum (note):

NOTE.—In case of handmade bricks, the license fee shall be Rs. 5 for a kiln of 100,000 bricks or a fraction thereof.

5. No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trades to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the person residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

6. Every Manager as aforesaid, shall keep the places licensed for the purpose, open between 7 to 10 A.M., and 3 to 5 P.M., for inspection by the President, Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector or Police Inspector or by both and he shall afford every facility for such inspection.

7. Every such Manager shall be bound to furnish to the President or Vice-President whenever called upon to do so, such statistics, as to show the quantity of goods received, stored, manufactured, sold or exported by him.

8. In the case of dangerous trades.—
   (i) Every Manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress for the removal of goods and for quenching fire, if any.
   (ii) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.
   (iii) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry.

(iv) He shall not allow smoking or introduction of fire into the premises and he shall store always sufficient quantity of water to quench the fire, if any.

(v) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

(vi) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or Vice-President contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods or the removal of any other combustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

9. In case of offensive trades—

(i) Every Manager shall confine his trade to be carried on the place shown in the license.

(ii) He shall store all materials in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

(iii) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innoxious all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or other suitable means.

(iv) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repairs so as to prevent absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious, injurious matter which may fall to be deposited upon.

(v) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and keep them always in good repairs.

(vi) He shall cause the premises cleansed at the close of every working day.

(vii) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of trade which are likely to be a source of danger or nuisance, to be deposited in or around the premises, but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President or Vice-President.

(viii) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimise the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(ix) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or Vice-President contained in a notice for rectifying any error or Omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of persons employed in such trades.

(x) The President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw license granted for dangerous or offensive trades whenever he deems such a course necessary, in the interest of the convenience and safety of Public generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood or whenever the conditions of such license are not obeyed.

(xi) The licenses granted to carry on dangerous or offensive trades are not transferable.

(xii) Any breach of such rules or bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under Section 152 (3) of Mysore Municipal Regulation.

IV. SECTION 48—1 (*c*).

BYE-LAWS REGARDING NATIVE HOTELS OR EATING HOUSES.

1. Any eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhal, and confectionery or refreshments including cakes, upmāvu, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

2. Any person who shall appear to act or behave as the person in charge of any eating house or hotel shall be taken to be the keeper or Manager thereof.

3. All eating houses and hotels existing and new ones to be opened hereafter, shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(*b*) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be kept clean and free from floating or other impurities in covered clean receptacles.

These receptacles shall be placed in a clean, place one foot above the ground level and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn.

(*c*) The walls of every eating house shall be made impervious by plastering and coating with cement or tar to a height of four feet from the ground.

The floors of the kitchen, dining Hall and bathrooms shall also be rendered impervious either by paving with flooring tiles, Cuddapah slabs or cement plastering.

(*d*) Kitchen and bathrooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses, all rooms in eating houses shall be well-lighted and ventilated.

(e) The Proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any place except the one specified for the purpose.

4. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in cooking or for keeping food stuffs shall have a continual lining and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweetmeats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruits intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

5. No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption.

6. All refuse and dirt in or about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition and white-washed once in a quarter.

7. No person suffering from a contageous or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance over such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating house.

8. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food stuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, Vice-President or other Officer authorised by the Municipal Council on their behalf.

9. All cases of dangerous and infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, erruptive fevers such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measels and fevers of more than seven days duration occuring in the eating house or observed among persons attending it shall be notified forthwith by the keeper to the President or Vice-President or Chief Sanitary Inspector or Sanitary Inspector.

10. Infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fines shall not exceed Rs. 100.

V. SECTION 48—1 (k).

OCTROI.

1. The local limits for collecting octroi duty shall be the Municipal limits or boundaries.

2. No articles liable to octroi duty shall be brought within these limits except by one of the roads described in Schedule No. 1.

3. All persons bringing into or receiving from beyond the octroi limits of the town any such articles, shall exhibit the same at the octroi office to allow of its being duly inspected by the octroi staff.

4. Every person bringing dutiable articles within the town shall report the fact at the octroi office.

5. A table showing the octroi duty leviable on various articles shall be exhibited at the octroi office in a conspicuous part thereof.

6. When the goods are brought to the octroi office they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the octroi staff. Upon ascertainment of the amount of octroi payable on the goods, the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of goods showing the quantity or weight of goods, the amount paid in respect thereof and the date of payment or deposit the same in the Bonded Warehouse. In case the importer wishes to export the goods at once, he shall do so only after obtaining an export pass and subjecting the goods to the escort of an octroi subordinate.

7. With a view to the appraisement of the value or the quantity of goods at the time of the levy of the octroi, the importer may be called upon to produce the invoice of the goods for the inspection of the Officer in charge of the octroi collection, should he fail to produce the same, the value or quantity of the goods shall be taken as such, the aforesaid officer may deem fit and octroi levied accordingly.

Bonded Warehouse.

8. The Municipal Council shall provide a Bonded Warehouse for the custody of goods which may be deposited under Bye-law 6.

9. It shall be open for transaction of business from 7 to 10 A.M. and 1 to 5 P.M. daily except on holidays authorised by the President. Arrangements shall, however, be made by the Officer in charge of the Koti for dealing with perishable articles such as betel leaves, etc., on such days and also other articles under special circumstances.

10. Any importer depositing goods in the Bonded Warehouse shall unless the Octroi Koti has previous to weighing, counting or appraising, ascertained amount of octroi payable thereon, given a declaration in the form appended (Schedule 2).

11. A receipt in the form appended (Schedule No. 3) shall be given by the Officer in charge of Octroi Koti for all goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse and a register of all such goods shall be maintained. It is the duty of the depositor to obtain a receipt for articles deposited by him and the Octroi Department is not responsible for any goods left at the premises and not covered by receipt.

12. The receipt given by the Octroi Department for depositing goods should be returned before taking delivery of the articles to which it refers.

13. If the depositor does not himself take delivery of the articles deposited in the bonded warehouse, he must endorse on the receipt a request for delivery to the person to whom he wishes to be made and if the receipt is not produced, the delivery of the goods may at the discretion of the officer in charge of the Koti be withheld until the person entitled in his opinion to receive the same has given an indemnity bond to the satisfaction of the abovesaid officer.

14. Any person who has deposited goods in the bonded warehouse may break bulk or change the packing thereof on application to the officer in charge or may on paying full duty thereon, import such goods into the town covered by a permit or may export such goods free, covered by an export pass, subject to an escort of an octroi subordinate, provided that new packages covered by such pass, shall if possible and before they are taken from the warehouse, be stamped by the officer in charge so as to show that they are under bond. The export pass shall be in duplicate, the original being retained by the officer and the duplicate delivered to the exporter. For every export pass granted under this rule a fee of one anna shall be charged.

15. No goods shall be allowed to leave the bonded warehouse until storage fees have been paid thereon under the following rules :—

i. Goods shall be allowed to remain one week free of charge.

ii. After that period rates as in the following schedule shall be charged for a week or portion thereof :—

(*a*)	Articles other than cloth bundles	... Six pies per bag per day
(*b*)	Cloth bundles	... Two annas per bundle per day
(*c*)	Kerosine oil and petrol	... One pie per tin per day

iii. Double these rates shall be charges after a week provided that the President may in his discretion allow a reduction in or exemption from such penal rates.

16. All goods, remaining uncleared or unclaimed for a longer period than three months, shall be sold to the highest bidder in public auction, provided that before selling such goods notice of the fact shall be pasted seven days at the bonded warehouse and provided that the goods shall be sold earlier when the storage fees are likely to exceed their value.

17. The Municipal Council shall not be responsible for any damage that may be caused to goods deposited in the bonded warehouse while such goods are being passed into or out of warehouse or while they are remain therein, unless such damage is proved to have been caused by the wilful neglect of the warehouse-keeper or other person charged with the safe custody of goods.

18. When any goods are sold under Bye-law No. 16, the sale proceeds shall be credited to the Municipal Funds in payment of duty and storage fees due in respect thereof, provided that if the amount realised by the sale exceeds the amount so due the balance shall be kept in deposit for six months and any claim for such balance received during that time shall be duly considered by the President. At the expiry of six months and after all claims received during that period have been duly disposed of, the balance shall be credited to the Municipal Funds. No claim shall be admitted after the said period of six months except by the special permission of the Council.

Refunds

19. Refund of octroi duty shall not be granted unless in the case of goods which are exported within three months of the date of their importation. Refunds shall not be given if the sum claimed be less than one rupee.

20. Any person claiming refund under the above rule shall produce the goods to be exported at the octroi house together with the original receipt for octroi duty paid thereon and an application for refund prepared in duplicate mentioning the circumstances that necessitated the exportation of goods and giving such particulars as will be prescribed in this behalf by the President.

21. The officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse on being satisfied as to the identity of goods produced with those for which receipt has been granted and the validity of the claim shall endorse the copies of the application with an export pass and keeping one copy in the office shall deliver the other copy to the applicant. And the claim shall be forwarded to the President or Vice-President for the orders of refund.

General.

22. The Municipal Officers, only under the orders of the President or Vice-President, may inspect the shops at all reasonable hours to see if there are any smuggled goods and the shopkeeper shall be bound to allow such inspection.

23. The President, Muncipal Council, Chiknayakanhalli, is empowered to award to any person who gives information leading to the detection of the offence of smuggling goods liable to octroi duty, a reward of one half of the fine recovered and in special cases in which conviction is not secured but duty is recovered, half the amount of such duty and in special cases the full amount thereof at the discretion of the President.

24. Importers of dutiable articles shall, if called upon by requisition in writing, signed by the President or Vice-President within one year of import, account for the articles received by them by producing either a permit or receipt obtained in token of payment of octroi duty or an export pass in proof of having exported the whole or part of articles so received or otherwise.

25. Any breach of the above Bye-law 24 will render the importer liable to punishment with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50. Any person importing or exporting dutiable articles, who infringes Bye-laws 2, 3, 4, 6 and 22, shall be liable for prosecution before any Magistrate under Section 161 to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 or ten times the value of octroi duty on such goods whichever may be greater.

SCHEDULE I.

Name of routes.

1. Banasandra-Huliyar Road
2. Hagalvadi Road
3. Settikere cart-track
4. Navile-Melanhalli

SCHEDULE II.

(BYE-LAW No. 10.)

To

The officerincharge of the bonded warehouse, Chiknayakanhalli Town.

Please receive the undermentioned goods and deposit them in the Koti.

Name of depositor	Description of articles deposited	Distinguishing marks, if any	Weight		Quantity	Value	Remarks
			Maunds	Seers			
1	2	3	4		5	6	7

I do hereby certify that I have satisfied myself that the entries as made by me above are correct and that I am fully aware of the provisions of the Bye-laws Nos. 11 to 18.

Witness.....
Signature.....
Address.....

Signature of depositor.....
Address.....
Date.....

SCHEDULE III.

(BYE-LAW No. 11.)

Octroi Office, Chiknayakanhalli Town.

Received the deposit of the undermentioned goods from.....
.....

Receipts No.	No.	Date	Goods deposits note number	Name of articles	Number of articles	Description	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Octroi Manager.